PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single copies, \$2.50 per year; ere copies for \$10, payable in advance. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

> [Communicated.] "Give Us a Fair Show."

The statement contained in a recent issue of the NEW NATIONAL ERA, quoted from the New

vote, exhibits the following facts: can cast about nine hundred thousand votes, and of course a corresponding number of Presidential electors."

In light of the above, we think a cursory by the convention assembled in the town in view of the manner in which we are represented at Washington, both in the departments of the Bennett, for the sake of harmony, declined to qualifiedly false the newspaper report that the appropriation for revenue cutters. Passed. Government and in other institutions in which we have no small interest, merits the attention | promptly and decidedly refused to vote for the of thinking colored men, and challenges redress | nominee, whom they regarded as having been at the hands of our friends.

the nomination.

The Helena letter also makes an attack on

wishes in that respect exactly coincide with the

Abstract of the Speech of Senator

Schurz on Amnesty.

The Senate, on Thursday, December 15, on

soon as the imperative public necessity which

Mr. Schurz then delivered an address of un-

usual length, to which the Senate listened with

party division in Missouri, for which, he said,

he and these who acted with him had been

denounced as traitors to the Republican cause:

the interference (at the solicition of his col-

of the President, with all his patronage, by the

triumph of the very principles upon which he

had been elected. The probabilities of the for-

of the reforms in the civil service and revenue

were also referred to. Commencing with an

allusion to the resolution as the expression of a

dorsement at the recent election in Missouri.

an to an existing agreement between his col

league [Mr. Drake] and himself that his own

the former from the Senate, Mr. Schurz pro-

sons engaged in the rebellion was a temporary

expedient, a measure of safety rendered neces-

sary by the new social condition in the South

consequent upon the close of the war. He

held that the removal by the party which im-

posed them, and while still in its ascendancy in

the Government, of all political disqualifica-

tions, especially of the exclusion of large num-

bers of people from the bollot-box, was essential

vindictiveness but necessity, and as bringing

share with ourselves in the institutions and

greatness of a common country. Such was

among the reasons governing his course in the

late movement. Quoting from the resolution

offered by himself in the National Republican

Convention of 1868, declaring the Republican

party in favor of the removal of political disa-

bilities as soon as compatible with public safety,

people among the late rebels who would accept

the new order of things. This was part of the

platform on which General Grant was made

President. But how had that promise been

carried out in Missouri? Only by a victory

over the Republican party, instead of upon its

good faith and by its assistance. When, there-

fore, the party had resisted enfranchisement.

after party honor commanded them to grant it,

over to their ranks the re-enfranchised.

nopolize the local offices.

what hope could Republicans have of winning

The principal opponents of the movement

within the Republican ranks were those whose

whole political stock in trade consisted of the

directly protested against the thing itself.

of the State a representation double that allowed

them that that race against whom so many

with him, as he claimed, the honor, principles,

and banner of the Republican party, were suc-

and welcoming back to the Union the loyal

the late rebels to a full realization of their

dictated their imposition had ceased.

ments over 2,000 clerks, and out of this large | their legislative ticket, leaving the men who number, distributed around, there are not more | nominated Mr. Roots to finish their work and than 33 colored. Of these the Treasury De- elect him by the same means which gave him partment has 12; the Post Office, 4; the Interior Department entire, 4; the War Department proper, none; the Naval Department, our excellent executive, Governor Clayton, So none : the State Department, none. Even in far as this and similar attacks are concerned, the Freedmen's Bureau, a branch of the War | we may challenge the slanderers of the gov-Department in which we would expect to find ernor to point to any other-just one otheras many colored young men as were competent | Southern State that has enjoyed so large a receive salaries of \$100 and upwards; the of all classes of citizens, one where disorders remainder work only half time for half pay, have been so promptly repressed without the also students, work full time and receive full ally where co men have been so completely pay. Several of these colored young men were protected as in Arkansas, and then we will chief recommended every one of them to be dis- vote and exercise the rights of citizenship withbest penman and accountant in the room. The of all grades, her schools, and her General Asof French, &c., in Howard University, although | desires to go to the United States Senate, his Mr. Paul Gerard, endorsed by Gen. Benj. F. Butler, sought the same position, and in face of resolutions of indorsement unanimously adopted the fact that there are at least three young men by the Republican conventions held in every within the very walls of the institution who county, with perhaps one exception, in the speak, read, and write French with fluency- | State; and if that honor is conferred by the pupils of the distinguished colored linguist,

Of course we are thankful to our friends and | those of any other individual in its ranks. feel grateful for whatever assistance they have rendered, both educational and political; but still we think that the time has come in which, whenever we can, we might be permitted "to paddle our own canoes." We would rather not ask charity; we desire no favors, no preferences, only where our interest entitle and our claims demand. "Give us a fair show," and we will be charities, benficiaries, and patrons unto ourselves.

In the Republican party we recognize and cherish principles which shall ever guide the disposition of our ballots. We appreciate too dearly the sentiments enunciated by Wendell Phillips, Esq., in a late speech to the colored citizens of Boston, to swerve from duties which league, Mr. Drake) of the National Executive, have hitherto marked our course; but grati- by which a State contest had acquired more tude is only an empty sound in our ears with- than local interest, and the subsequent defeat out a fair consideration of our claims. The colored young men of the country, who have prepared themselves to meet the exigencies of this very hour, feel chagrined at the injustice which meets them at every turn; they find it as difficult now to be recognized as it was to oe accepted when, with stont hearts and willing hands, they offered themselves in defence of their country.

We have no desire to be grasping; we want no positions for which we are not fully qualified, and do not object to examinations; but "give us a fair show."

Our ancestors, too, either through ignorance or mistake, have neglected opportunities which might have placed us upon more elevated and commanding planes; they have let slip occa sions which might have secured to us inheritances whose loss we sadly regret; but it remains with us to correct their errors and to see that other generations make no such complaint of us. It is a reproach to our parents, and to the leading colored men of the country generally, that one of the institutions which represents our wealth and influences the progress of the race, which ensafes millions of the money of the freedmen of the South and of the colored laborers and mechanics throughout the country, is conducted chiefly by white men; they are at the head of affairs, the purchasers, the investers; while the colored men connected with it are on the honorary lists, at the outside counters, and about the offices,

when they might have been at the helm. We have great faith in this institution, and implicit confidence in its managers, but this does not alter the facts.

With the balance of power in our hands, with unanimity let us then be up and doing. With action, self-reliance, and purity; with reason, justice, and equality, we can make a fair show.

## Letter from Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, December 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the New National Era: I observe in the ERA of the 24th of November a letter from Helena, dated November 7th, which professes to review the political situation in the First Congressional District of this State, but which was evidently designed to exalt one of the wings of the Republican party of this State, and to disparage the other. If it were generally understood that the letter in question is simply the plea of a partisan in behalf of his faction of the party, no one could object to his having an opportunity to present prejudices were still alive, should, in Missouri, his views of the case; but it evidently is intended to convey the impression that the writer is an unprejudiced and unbiased observer of the events of which he speaks. Now, the offi- friends went out from the convention, carrying cial election returns of Phillips county show who voted for Rev. James T. White for State acter of political disqualifications in Missouri,

# NEWNATIONALERA

VOL. I.-NO. 50.} WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1870.

servative candidate for Congress, received 628 for disloyal acts, but for spmpathy expressed votes. Your correspondent's explanation that or implied, even of the remotest kind. Conthe colored voters were such fools that they Government, for merely expressing a hope that were led like sheep by a "reckless" and "fa- their relatives in the rebel army would return natic" preacher, a "conceited, bigoted dema- home safely, were disfranchised for sympathy gogue," &c., is simply the language of pas. with those engaged in rebellion. He [Schurz] sionate recklessness, and suggests a greater knew scores of men who had served three and difficulty than it clears away-namely, how bled in the service who had been disfranchised four years in the Union army and been disa-York Sun, relating to the power of the colored did such a man gain such an ascendency over for harmless language uttered either before the minds of the colored voters of Phillips they donned the blue or since the war. The "The colored population of the United county? And the answer to this question, atrocity of the abuses which had developed States now numbers about five millions. They given by the colored voters, would be: "This ment was shown by the speaker at some length reckless fanatic, conceited, bigoted demagogue in the absolutely irresponsible power of the and probably a million, in the next Presiden- has for years been in our midst; we know him, registration officers—the right of any citizen tial election. According to the last census the and we trust him, because we have done so in to vote being completely at the mercy of any entire population of the Union is about fortytwo millions. The present Congress, or the a faithful friend, a prudent adviser, and a outrages. The fact, too, was public that in next, will give the country another apportion. staunch Republican; and we are not too ignor- many counties these officers acted wholly in the ment for members of the House, and conse. ant to know and appreciate one whose labor interest of Radical candidates, the only conment for members of the House, and consequently a new distribution of the Presidential among us has ever been for our good, and votes to be stricken off to secure a majority. electors among the States. On a basis of 150,- whose life has more than once been imperiled In one case as many as 500 voters were dis-000 inhabitants to a Representative the House on account of his devotion to the interests of franchised upon secret affidavits. to be chosen two years hence would consist of his people." These men refused to vote for The Senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] 280 members. Of these the colored population Mr. Roots because the delegates who were frauds of New York city, but that Senator would furnish the basis for thirty-four members, sent to represent the 2,600, by voting for Judge would agree that the abomination was as great mittee, reported back adversely the various Bennett, were snubbed in favor of those who in stealing legal votes out of the ballot-box bills for the abolition of the income tax. Uprepresented the 400, who voted for Mr. Roots, stuffing illegal votes into the ballot-box in New | calendar.

York and Philadelphia. which Mr. Roots resides; and when Judge In this connection, he characterized as unrun as a candidate, they, the 2,600 voters. Missouri "bolt" had anything to do with a revenue reform conspiracy originating in Washington. Personally, his convictions led him to oppose the protective system. Had the tariff forced upon them by the trickery of a convenquestion been the issue in Missouri he thought There are employed in the several depart. tion. Hence, they simply voted for and elected the majority against protection would have persons. been nearer 100,000 than 42,000. The question was discussed, but was not the overshadowconstitutional amendment then before the of harbors of ports of Wilmington and San people, and while failing to preserve party Diego, California. unity, would have transferred the struggle to The bill to incorporate the Southern Express

colleague [Mr. Drake] at a serenade com ard to any further chartering by Congress of ments upon a remark attributed to himself, private corporations other than in the District to fill the positions, there are but 12, students | measure of prosperity, one that has had so large | that he "looked forward to the time when new | of Columbia. Aside from the question of the of Howard University; and only three of these a degree of security for the lives and property party ties would be formed." The conclusion power of Congress he doubted the expediency of his colleague was that he [Mr. Schurz] de of its exercise as leading to endless legislation to the Democratic party to control the next was about entering upon a flood-tide of such while all of the white clerks, some of whom are assistance of states troops, and especi- Presidentil election, and he then to be the great legislation, because if the inducement of power behind the Democratic throne. This greater convenience in exemption from local formerly employed in the Claim Division, that begin to hold our efficient executive in less Germans. But he regretted that, while his take advantage of it. tion, as also his colleagues onslaught upon the | corporations of every grade would hasten to department through which passes the bounties esteem. Our State has enjoyed almost com- colleague's insinuations had no effect upon the Mr. CAMERON spoke of the importance and claims of colored soldiers; but when the plete immunity from the outrages which have people of Missouri, they seemed to have had of the company to the Government in the eration of a new party. This reminded him of the company to the Government in their pro-Bareau retrenched its force, in November, their chief recommended every one of them to be discharged, notwithstanding they were all efficient out molestation or intimidation; they are found at St. Louis, condemnatory of the new move- of Vermont, was adopted, making corporators and diligent employees, and one of them the in her pulpits, her municipal offices, her courts ment, and the suspension of a number of Federal officers, mostly Germans, was instigated cern. by his colleague. While the interference of fact of their being students, however, saved sembly; and the perfect enjoyment of these the President in the State elections, by means the expiration of the morning hour by Messrs. them partly from their fate, and they are re- blessings is the result, in great measure, of the of the patronage, had long been considered a Boreman and Casserly against it, and Mr. tained through sheer charity in other rooms; able, sagacious, and admirable management of most questionable propriety and bad Buckingham in explanation of its character as but their chief has since been made a Professor our efficient executive. If, as is stated, he policy under any circumstances, in the present a simple act of incorporation without any ease he who persuaded the President to interfere proved a most dangerous adviser.

> movement was designed as a war upon the administration. Were he an enemy of the administration he would not deplore the fact that party as a reward for meritorious services, his To refute the charge against himself of factious to organized bodies of disloyal and evil-dis claims undoubtedly immeasurably transcend opposition he referred to his speeches of former years to show that he had uniformly held that General Grant, in the Presidential chair, restore the long-lost cordiality of sentiment among the American people, and to bring on a under the Constitution; and also what murnew era of good feeling; that he would have ders and outrages for political purposes have more facilities than any preceding administration to effect a thorough reform of the civil service and a purification of our whole political motion of Mr. Schurz, took up the resolution offered by that Senator declaring in favor of his cordial support in the direction thus indithe removal of all political disqualifications as cated. His friends in their movement had respected the President's sympathy, and the appearance of the St. Louis letter was to them a matter of painful surprise. In those great words, "Let us have peace," Grant had stood marked attention, reviewing the history of the before the country not as a creature of politicians, but as the very exponent of a moderate and conciliatory policy. If, finally, the Missouri election became a defeat of the adminis-tration, the President must look to himself and his advisers for responsibility. The President's own principles achieved a victory over that for the introduction of a personal controhis own patronage. Had he only maintained a friendly neutrality the success of the Gratz Brown movement would have passed for a triumph of the President's principles, giving him mation of a new party nucleus, and the prospect thousands of friends where now he had lost thousands. It might not be his fault, but an opportunities for acquiring extensive political sentiment which had received an emphatic inexperience; but the advisors who pretended to

of his interference, and of his following the example of Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson. showing that the Federal patronage in Missouri had been prostituted in giving color to nation. attempts to Federal officers to levy black mail for party purposes, Mr. Schurz referred to the President's avowal in favor of civil service reform. The attempt at civil service reform in Missouri was, in true Andrew Johnson style, to organize a "bread-and-butter brigade," and if this was not a fair indication of the President's meaning of a reform, not much value to the restoration of fraternal feeling, as prov- He had shown the result of the President's foling that such measures had not resulted from lowing the advice of political managers. The Lord save the administration and the party if the same spirit is henceforward to govern their

After asserting his allegiance to be due to Republican principles rather than to party discipline, he concluded with some speculations upon the probable formation of a new party. The popular belief that the mission of the Republican party had ended, and recent Democratic changes of position demonstrated that a new phase of developments was upon us. The exhaustion of old issues, the growing dissatisisfaction and insubordination within both the great parties, were confirmatory evidence; while, on the other hand, the question of revenue reform, civil service reform, &c., were as yet ephemeral issues. Upon the whole, while the prospect of a new party might at present appear obscure, yet it would come with the ne-

cessity of a national process. Mr. Schurz closed with an expression of his confidence in the ability of the Republican party to become that new party, claiming for t the possession of the elements of a healthy regeneration.

battle-cries of the civil war, who would forever roll the word rebel as a sweet morsel under THE Chicago Tribune has of late fallen from their tongues, and that class of politicians grace, and now wishes to resume its old place whose whole end in political life was to moin the Republican ranks as an organ of that Mr. Schurz denied, as not in accordance party. The Quincy Whig thinks that notwithstanding the fact that only a few weeks ago it with fact, the assertion of his colleague in a printed speech circulated in the Senate that the proposed the breaking up of the Republican opposition was not so much to enfranchisement | party and the organization of a new one, it has recently put forth a new prospectus, in which, itself as against the constitutional amendment with characteristic modesty, it calls itself the as the method of effecting it. He referred to "Great Radical Republican newspaper of the some fifty or sixty newspapers in the State West," and professes to yield "to no one in its which, led by the central organ at St. Louis, devotion to the principles of the Republican In order to prevent the indorsement of the party"-a remarkable claim in view of its history for the past two years. And while its enfranchising amendment to the Constitution editorial head was eating and drinking and the Republican State Convention was manipumaking speeches at the free-trade banquet in lated in advance by giving to the colored voters New York, the Tribune was declaring itself to be "in favor of a tariff levied for the sole and to the white population, and so disciplining express purpose of raising revenue for the Government." Apparently it has found the at-tempt to organize a new party a failure, and cast their virgin franchise to continue the disdesires to get back into the Republican ranks. franchisement of others. The speaker's unwhile its profession of free-trade principles successful efforts in the convention in behalf of the enfranchising amendment until he and his appear to be purely of the "Pickwickian" stamp—merely theoretical instead of practical.
Evidently the colors of the Tribune don't
wash.—Little Rock Daily Republican.

All Prussian soldiers decorated with the senator, and only 421 who voted for Hon. Lo-gan H. Boots for Congress. Hanks, the Con-tion persons could be disfranchised not only

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. (THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 16, 1870. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Drake that he had on the 13th instant transmitted to the Governor of Missouri his resignation as a member of the Senate, to take effect on the 19th in-

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from William F. Wells, George T. Bigelow, and many of the most eminent merchants of Boston averse to the proposed annexation of San Domingo; setting forth their belief that the same would be a great calamity to this country; leading to great frauds and corruption, and probably to a war with the French part of the Island, which could only be avoided by subsewhich would be a widespread belief that the present war tax on incomes was kept up for the purchase of foreign territory. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

under the cover of law, as in Missouri, as in on his request the bills were placed on the

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making an Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. THAYER: For the relief of Rear Admiral Henry Ward. By Mr. WILLIAMS: To extend benefits of donation law of September 27, 1850, to certain

Resolutions were adopted : On motion of Mr. SCOTT, calling upon the ing issue. He denied the allegation that the | Secretary of War for information in advance question might have been settled by referring of engineer's report on the subject relative to it to the Legislature of 1871; besides such a the Newport & Cincinnati bridge; and on mocourse would have involved the defeat of the tion of Mr. Cole, concerning the improvement

Company being before the Senate on motion of He then read from a speech delivered by his Mr. Cameron, objection was made by Mr. Baysigned taking the whole German element over of a similar character. He feared Congress Mr. Schurz ridiculed as a morbid hallucina- and State legislation was held out by Congress

An amendment suggested by Mr. MORRILL, individually liable for the debts of the con-

The bill was generally discussed until after special privileges of immunity from taxation. An amendment by Mr. BAYARD prevailed He then criticized the alleged misrepresentasubjecting the property of the company tions of his colleague to the President that the | wherever situated to taxation under State laws:

and the bill finally passed. Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Sen ate all information in his possession relative posed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, would have the most inviting opportunities to or the denial to United States citizens of the equal protection of the laws and their rights been committed by such organizations.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. WILLIAMS offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House, to which papers relating to the subject of ocean tele graph cables. Laid over under objection. Mr. McDONALD introduced a bill to pro-

vide for holding two terms of court at Camden, At 1.20 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution looking to general amnesty, and Mr. DRAKE was awarded the floor for the purpose of replying to the speech of his colleague. After alleging versy and a local political contest into the Senate of the United States his colleague was entirely responsible, he said his motive in replying was not merely with a view to his personal vindication but that of as noble a party as ever held the destinies of any State of the advantage to the President, that he had had no Union. The extraordinary and remarkable speech of his colleague was without provacabe his friends ought to have foretold the result | led by his colleague, who had their victory when they trailed the Republican banner of Missouri in the dust, should not have been Passing from the perusal of various letters content with their triumph upon the soil of the Democratic fold he could not do it. Finally,

Criticising the reference to himself that thirteen years before he had objected in the slavery interest to a political candidate in Missouri, he attributed the motive for the state ment to a desire to hold him up before a Republican Senate and the nation as an object of he had been a pro-slavery man in 1857, did was to be placed upon the Presidential promise. | that constitute a justification of his colleague's act in 1870? Though for ten years a penitent, his colleague could not pardon him for his sin. Mr. SCHURZ here desired to interpose a word of explanation.

Mr. DRAKE declined to give way, remarking that his colleague had over four years of a session and soon after adjourned. Senatorial term remaining in which to answer him after he had gone hence. Mr. SCHURZ. I merely want to tell my

colleague I forgive him. [Laughter.] Mr. DRAKE expressed his appreciation of his colleague's clemency, adding that in his Vice President promptly suppressed.

healthful sphere of action. He did not wonder light," as respectable citizens. his colleague had attempted a vindication of ould follow the end of the discussion. His and acquired that taste for blood which the

shed in the household of his friends. Feeling that perhaps he [Schurz] did hold the destiny of the great Republican party in come to the Senate to sow the seeds of dissenin twain from one end of the land to the other. would fail here, and his would be the fate of tality, with the aid of the disfranchisement To these measures the loyal men of Missouri

His colleague's victory, therefore, had been | Star.

whom he owed his elevation to the highest official position he could ever hope to attain under the Constitution of the United States. His mode of thanking them was novel, if not origi nal. Some better justification than he had vet attempted was necessary, else it would be better for him, politically, he had never been born. mittee. The disruption of the State Convention, the socalled Liberal movement, were referred to by Mr. Drake as features of a predetermined scheme to give the State to the Democrats ; the ostensible cause of controversy arising from the determination of the minority to make enfranchisement a part of the platform in advance of

at the expense of the loval men of Missouri, to

or against the proposition, the proposed amend ment to the constitution being then before the people for independent action. The minority, led by his colleague, refused to submit to the will of the majority, and not only separated from the party, but began a war against General Grant's administration, ignoring it in their platform, and his colleague ridiculing as fulsome flattery the language of the resolution on the subject adopted by the convention.

His co:league's attempt to defend his course by the fact that he had made a single point of policy a pretext for striking a blow at the funand action were well enough in their place. but not as a means of party destruction. speaker dismissed the subject with the remark, 'He has gone to the Democracy, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul." [Laughter.] In answer to the assumption that the party faith was pledged to enfranchisement, he said the general amnesty resolution of the National Republican Convention of 1868 was merely an expression of an opinion that disabilities should be removed upon the happening of a contingency, to wit: when they were no longer required by public necessity. That such expression could only have a national bearing, and was of no effect in the regulation of the internal policy of individual Republican States like Mis

Among the probable consequences of his colleague's course was the election of a Demo crat to succeed him, (Mr. Drake,) and a possi ble Republican defeat in the next Presidential election by the loss of the electorial vote of Missouri. In regard to the President's interference in Missouri politics, Mr. Drake cheerfully accepted the responsibility for his advice to the President in that matter; he believed no man had a right to position under a party while warring against it.

Upon the question of a new party, he under stood his collegue's position to be, that while the Republican party was dead in trespasses and sin, it yet contained the elements of regen was that they would build it out of materials composing the old one; the third was that the old one should stand until the new one was built. [ Great laughter. ]

Who was to regenerate the Republican party? Possibly that was the purpose of his colleague's mission to America. After a refutation of the fully of the Germans, Mr. Drake added that his colleague in his recent bolt had carried with him almost all the entire German vote of Missouri, and he believed his colleague's inten-

tion was to carry that vote over to the Democracy. He also believed his colleague had con ceived the more daring thought of becming the political dictator of both Republican and Dem ocratic parties through his control of the great German vote in this country in both parties. This was the secret of his colleague's bold

In conclusion, Mr. Drake took a formal farewell of the Senate. For years, he said, he and it was not unfit that his last effort should be addressed to the Republicans of that State in this the gloomy hour of their betrayal by those whom they had trusted and honored; as

He expressed to his colleagues his apprecia tion of their many evidences of personal trien ship and partiality, and closed with an allusio to the sincerity and fidelity of his efforts in be half of the political principles upon which he had been elected to that body. His concluding remarks, delivered with some emotion, were received by the Senate in profound and respect-

Mr. SCHURZ briefly replied that he could afford to allow his speech and that of his col league to go to the people, side by side, without a single reply on his part to what his colleague one consolation on his way. It seemed he had who did not agree with him to the Democratic party. The Hon. Gratz Brown, a well-known, consistent, and fearless anti-slavery man, and tion. He could not conceive why the hosts mans also, it seemed, were to go in the same tell his colleague that if he [Mr. Schurz] even that State, but seek to carry it before the the State of Missouri was to go to the Democrats. The fact, however, was that the recent election had resulted in securing a Republican Executive and Senate in that State, while the majority in the House might be either way. the enfranchisement of the hitherto disfran condemnation and distrust. But, supposing the responsibility, because he had admitted others. that everybody in the State, including the Mc-Clurg party, was in favor of the proposition, the only difference being as to time. He assured his colleague that those who acted with him [Mr. Schurz] would know how to take care of the Republican cause in Missouri.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive

We learn from good citizens of Cleaveland

by public safety, [the credit of which had been greedily usurped by the "Liberal" movement.] about twenty shots at him, one shot taking volumes in the year.

The works by which Dumas was best known ings, on fences, in fact upon almost anything were indebted for that protection which had been denied to the loyal element of Kentucky and Tennessee.

In these measures the loyal mean to the loyal element of the promise not to vote the Radical ticket any to," the "Three Guardsmen," I wenty I cars to the "Three Guardsmen," I wenty I cars to the way included the promise not to vote the Radical ticket any to," the "Three Guardsmen," I wenty I cars to the way included the sum of the promise not to vote the Radical ticket any to," the "Three Guardsmen," Wenty I cars to the way included the way included the sum of th

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

### Politics in Georgia.

Special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle. ATLANTA, December 16 .- The Era of tomorrow will contain an able letter from Attorney General Akerman on the political situation, addressed to the Republican State Com- a thrill of pleasure in the bosom of every veteran

After expressing regret that his public duties revented him from accepting Mr. Blodgett's ioin our cause. They have had enough experience of States-rights Democracy to induce lars. them to renounce it forever if they would candidly consider its character and effect-the years are traceable to that poisonous founda-

upon the high ground of principle was answered he says: "I have seen an address from the spell until the final page was reached. Though chairman of the State Democratic Committee | not, in one sense, a great writer, if we judge to the Democracy of Georgia, in which it is as- | him severely and by the highest standards, yet damental party principle that the will of the serted that they (the Democrats) do not wish to it is doubtful if, in the faculty of rich and varied majority should rule. Independence of thought take away the political rights of the colored invention and sustained brilliancy and vivacity. population. This brings to mind a similar ad- he has ever been surpassed by any French audress issued by a similar committee just before thor. The subtle and dazzling fancy that ing from the campaign speeches of the liberal | the Presidential election of 1868. The promise | gleams upon his pages often leads his reader candidate for Governor, Gratz Brown, to show | was fair. The performance, a few days after, | captive with a secret and indefinable charm. his antipathy to the Republican cause, the was the practical disfranchisement by intimida- The African blood that coursed through the tion by the bludgeon, the knife, the pistol, of veins of Dumas (for his father's mother was a forty or fifty thousand colored voters. We negress) doubtless had something to do with have now a similar promise from that commit- the luxuriantly tropical, and, at times, gorgeous tee. God forbid that this should have a similar | imagination that gave such a peculiar color to Speaking of efforts at intimidation of voters,

he says: "I have information that in many parts of Georgia there is a systematic effort to force the voters of the laboring class to vote The Women and the Republican the Democratic ticket upon the basis of the supposed power of the employer over the em ployed. This effort is as impudent and indecent as a concerted effort on the part of laborers to control the votes of their employers would be; it is a direct violation of law, and the slightest effort to control a colored voter in exercising the right of suffrage by threats of loss of emloyment or occupation or home is made a isdemeanor by the law of the United States.' In conclusion, referring to the charges of

tend great concern about what they call the mismanagement of State finances. As long as econdary matter, but if it were a prime quesion I should have much difficulty in respecting our Democratic friends is not so much the morose, resentful, and fault-finding organizalish in their stead anything better in the prespride; it looks upon a firm, prudent, and just gressive?—Sciota Gazette. administration of public affairs with no satisfaction; it looks upon the national flag without affection; it is offended at the presence of the nation's soldiers, whose business it is to repress the foreign enemy and aid in enforcing the law against domestic criminals; it babbles for amnesty, although its perverse and ungrateful who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket | time. - A Subscriber. in Georgia are tired of this folly. Let them a bold, open vote for the Republican candidates and they will be rewarded by the con-Very respectfully,

"AMOS T. AKERMAN." This evening's Constitution contains a long address from General Robert Toombs and Lin ton Stephens, addressed to the people of Geordeclaring it to be unconstitutional, null and violate it in the coming election. The address Speaking of the colored vote, they say: ' called fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or the act of Congress to enforce it, confers the right of voting upon any one whatever." In conclusion these conspirators appeal to the prejudices and passions of every night before he went to bed-z. e. be-

"Freemen of Georgia! The wrong intended to be perpetrated upon you is enormous. The pretexts which are used to veil it are flimsy,

managers refuse to use it it is still largely in doing so you will not be violating law, but only enforcing it and saving it from violation by "R. TOOMBS,

## " LINTON STEPHENS."

Under the advice of leading Conservatives men to accept the situation and recognize the admitted high character of the election mana- bearing fruit, of which no use can be made, for gers, who represent both political parties, the the last half century. Many have resorted to disposition has been in favor of a peaceful and top grafting, but the task of forming a head by fair election. It is feared that this nullification manifesto will cause trouble and bloodshed.

#### ---Alexander Dumas.

county that the Ku-Klux have been riding at- the literary firmament. The cable brings us as possible, close to the main trunk. New opinion it was better to be a new Republican most every night for a week or more past, in the news of the death of that brilliant and ver- shoots start and grow amazingly fast after such and a faithful one, than an old one and treach- different parts of the country, committing satile French dramatist, novelist, journalist, a heading in. When one year old, I thin out erous. [Applause in the galleries, which the numerous outrages, burning, robbing and whip- and historian, Alexander Dumas. There were, and graft, and by a free suckering, I get a well ping. On last Sunday night they went to Mr. | as is well known, two of that name, but, from | formed head. I mistrust such a tree will be He did not consider that title to slay a party John W. Logan's, on Sandy Run, about thirty the form in which the dispatch comes, we infer short-lived. Numerous shoots will spring up in cold blood could be derived from longevity in number, all armed, disguised in regular Ku- that it is the elder Dumas that is meant, and about the roots of the parent tree. I select one. within its ranks. If it did, then he was thank- Klux style, and all riding good horses, which shall so assume in what follows. Dumas was graft it, and keep the rest cut short, and should sufficient evidence to prove that they were the son of Alexander Davy Bumas, a French | the main trunk soon decay, I expect to have a period of longevity, at which men learned such not a gang of "poor trash," as the leading General, who rose to considerable distinction thrifty young tree in its stead. Why not?wicked and murderous purposes, he would be Democrats would have us believe, but men of under Napoleon Bonaparte, by whom he was TRUMBULL. beyond the reach of those influences in a more property, and no doubt looked upon, in "dny highly honored. The Dumas of whom we write was born at Villers-Cotteret, France, on July We were informed by Mr. Logan's family, he 24, 1803. When but eighteen years of age he himself before his Republican colleague's in the being absent in Tennessee, that they came began to write for the stage, but poverty pre-Senate. His chilling presence did not touch about half-past nine o'clock at night that when venting the pursuit of his literary bent, he went hay is better than straw, but the latter will their hearts as before. Whether or not the they first made their appearance; they were all to Paris, where he obtained a small office in attempts at vindication had succeeded would walking, but after they had been there a few the household of Louis Phillippe, then Duke of appear by the verdict in the Senate which minutes, they disappeared, going the path in Orleans. The duties of his position being the direction of the spring in the rear of the light, he was enabled to secure much leisure the plants may be injured by being too warm. colleague, before two years warm in his seat, house, and were gone but a few minutes until time, which he devoted to mental improvement. had struck at those who sent him to the Senate, they returned all riding. They dismounted, He soon commenced writing light poems and went into the kitchen, where the colored family dramas, in which he was quite successful, but possession of power could enable a man to lived, and commenced their depredations. They not until 1827 did his genius first unmistakably where grown through the winter. pulled and jerked several of the family about, appear. His first literary work of decided sucgiving them an occasional punch with their cess was a historical play, Henri III and His guns, but did not hurt any of them seriously; Court, which was much applauded, and from his hands, to do with it as he would, he had they broke open their trunks and chests, taking which he realized 300,000 francs in a few what little money, jewelry, &c., that they could months. From this time forward he continued sion which were to ripen in splitting the party find; they then called for the firearms, and to produce brilliant and successful novels, draone gun and a revolver were brought out, which | matical, poetical, and historical works, with-That purpose, if such his colleague entertained they took and carried off, together with all the marvelous rapidity. No modern writer, unless would fail here, and his would be the fate of ammunition on the place. They took Dick we except Sir Walter Scott, has ever equalled him of old who would "rend the oak and think Beam, a colored man, who was in the kitchen at him in the amount of literary work he was canot of the boughs." Mr. Drake then eulogized the time, carried him off up the road a short pable of producing in a given time. His ordithe history of the Radical Union party of Missouri during the last ten years; its instrumen- their guns and pistols to a fearful rate. Dick thirty-two pages of an ordinary French octavo alids of insects that can be found in the garconcluded finally that they intended to kill volume. Such was the confidence of Dumas in den, and burn or put in boiling water. The measures, in saving the State to the Union; him, in which we have no doubt he was right, his powers in this respect, that in 1846 he con- new cabbage worm, (Pieris rapæ,) that has its sagacity in foreseeing the necessity of re and after several desperate efforts succeeded in tracted to furnish two newspapers with an been so abundant in the Eastern States this moving political disabilities when warrented making his escape, but as he run they fired amount of manuscript sufficient to make sixty season, should be attended to now. The chrysa-

The mere mention of these works will awaken | next season .- Rural New Yorker.

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novel reader. The weird fascination of the "Count of Monte Christo," in particular, will never be forgotten by those who have perused invitation to come to Georgia and speak, the | that unique work. It will probably be considyears since he began the erection, near St. Germain, of a costly and fantastic chateau, which years and look calmly at the realities of the work. After spending nearly half a million of tuation. I should have great hopes that the francs upon this structure, his means were cut onest and fair-minded among them would soon | short by the French revolution of 1848, and the chateau was sold for a few thousand dol-

To enumerate all the works produced by Dumas would require a separate article. Suffice public calamities of our country for the last ten | it to say that nearly every literary field was explored by his versatile and brilliant genius. His paper glowed with a fancy that never flag-After discussing the action of the Democracy, ged, and the reader was held by an irrisistible his literary productions .- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## Party.

Miss Anthony is made to say in the telegraphic report of her remarks at the Detroit Woman's Suffrage Convention, that "the Repub ican party was no more worthy of the sympathy of the women of the country than the Democratic party." This is doubtless said in view of the fact that the Republican party has not committed itself to woman suffrage, though there are probably ten men in it mismanagement by the State administration, in favor of such suffrage to one in the Demohe says: "Some of the Democratic leaders precratic. The fact should not be overlooked by Miss Anthony, who seems to be one of the most practical of the leaders of the woman the great questions of Union, liberty, and equal | movement, that the Republican is the progresrights are unsettled, State expenditures is a sive and reform party. The Democratic party is not only conservative, but retrogressive, and a majority of its adherents would doubtless to-Democratic sensitiveness on that subject. In day remand the negro to slavery were the outthe list of men who take part in their conven- rage possible. The Republican party has exof suffrage in the United States. The Demo of 1865-6, and its large exaction of money from cratic party opposed this extension to the the pockets of our then impoverished citizens bitter end, and even now proclaims that the for the benefit of its own members and favor- constitutional amendments by which suffrage ites and I am suspicious that the objection of was extended are null and void, and its leaders announce it to be the policy of the party amount of public money that is now spent as to to treat them as nullities should they gain the individuals who have the spending of it. In power. We submit, therefore, whether, in short, the Democratic party of Georgia is a view of the facts that women are asking emancipation from a supposed species of slation. Its spites are dignified with the name of very and the right to participate in the govprinciples; it dubs with the name of honor its ernment under which they live, their sympathy mortifications at the result of its foolish under- should not be with the party which has already takings; it grumbles at many things which it emancipated and enfranchised one class? pronounces wrong without offering to estab. What have the women to expect from a party which preferred slavery to the Republic, which ent or more promising for the future. It looks bitterly bewails the enfranchisement of the upon the growth of the nation without any negro, and which is proverbially non-pro-

> Agricultural. Trimming Apple Trees.

Seeing in the Rural New-Yorker, some time ago, that the fall was the best time to trim apabuse of the amnesty already bestowed creates | ple trees to make them bear, I would like to the only obstacle to making amnesty complete know if it will do any time this month or the time had proven, too confidingly trusted and and universal. I believe that many, very many, first of next, and if not, when is the right

Like all other horticultural operations, trimhave the courage to express their convictions in | ming apple trees must be varied to suit different circumstances. If the trees are very vigorous, the best time to prune, in order to develop sciousness of a patriotic spirit and a better fruit spurs, is in early summer, after the new growth of the season has commenced. This will somewhat check the production of weod, and increase the number and size of fruit buds. But if the trees are not over-vigorous, and more extended wood growth is desired, then prune in autumn or winter; if in the latter season. choose warm days, when the young branches

There are very few apple trees, anywhere, which could not be improved, either in growth or production of fruit, by judicious pruning; but before any man puts a knife or other implement into a tree, he should know why and wherefore he prunes. We fear that the operation is generally performed for no better reason than the man gave who whipped his dutiful son cause he did not wish to "spare the rod and spoil the child;" consequently, if a good walloping was a good thing, then the more the better. We certainly believe in pruning trees. and know that many orchards are suffering for cific object in view except to prune, he had better let out the job to some one who does know what is required, and how it is to be attained. The difference in numbers between the orchards that have been injured by pruning and those that suffer for the want of it, is very small indeed .- Rural New-Yorker.

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS. -- HOW MANY thousands of acres are occupied by more than worthles fruit trees. Orchards here have stood this process is so laborious that one's courage shrinks at the idea. Now, what shall we do? Cut them down altogether, and plant a new. good fruit in their stead, or adopt the following: am experimenting with one of these "old set Another brigh tluminary has disappeared from | tlers." I cut off all the branches, as smoothly

> SPINACH .- If the beds of spinach have not already been covered, it is time that it was done, before heavy snows prevent. Coarse bog answer very well for the purpose. The covering should not be too deep, for if we should have an open winter or very heavy fall of snow. Similar protection is required for shallots, Brussell sprouts, and for parsnips, salsify, and other roots that are sometimes left in the rows

> VEGETABLE SEEDS .- As the cold weather approaches, and long evenings come on, thresh out and clean the vegetable seeds, and put carefully away in a dry place; not forgetting to label each variety. We believe in patronizing seedsmen; but it is a safe plan to save seeds of all vegetables that are known to be good, and then purchase those supposed to be better, and ascertain the difference, if there is

Insects .- Gather all the cocoons and chrysdangerous wound. They made all the colored in this country were "Count of Monte Chris- up which the worm could crawl, and often sevmen promise not to vote the Radical ticket any | to," the "Three Guardsmen," "Twenty Years | eral rods away from the cabbage patch. A